

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Employees to Found "Bungalow Town"



WASHINGTON.—Although not at all Utopian in any of their ideas nor intent upon carrying out a sociological experiment, a group of officeholders in the capital, most of them government clerks, has practically completed plans for the execution of one of the most novel schemes in the history of real estate trading in the capital. Their primary object is to escape the burden of paying rent in the city and to substitute suburban life for urban life, and with this end in view they intend to found a bungalow town, in which the limits of cost of nearly everything necessary to household upbuilding and maintenance will be held to the lowest possible level.

Just where "Bungalow Town" will be located has not yet been definitely determined, but it will comprise an area of 15 to 20 acres, convenient to some of the suburban trolley lines. This land can now be secured at a cost not to exceed \$1,000 an acre, and when it is subdivided there will be no effort to secure profit upon the money invested, because the purchase will be distinctly a co-operative affair, and each participant will be entitled to his share of the increased value of the land incident to the placing of improvements in the section.

This joining of interests in the ac-

quisition of property is in itself considerable of an innovation in Washington, but by far the most novel feature of the proposition lies in the "building restrictions." In a majority of the newer suburbs assurance is given to the purchaser of each lot that the character of the section will always be maintained by the writing of a covenant into his deed that each house built in the vicinity shall cost not less than a stated number of thousands of dollars. In "Bungalow Town" this proposition will be exactly reversed, for it will be specifically provided that no bungalow shall cost in excess of \$1,000. This will reduce the maximum expenditure of each property holder to \$2,000, because it will be provided in the original subdivision that each bungalow must be surrounded by one acre of ground. Subsequently it will be permissible to further subdivide and build additional bungalows, although at no time will the projectors of the enterprise permit a house to stand upon less than one-half acre of ground.

"Bungalow Town" will make its nearest imitation to a sociological colony in its purchases of supplies of all sorts from the outside world. In the first place there will be co-operation in buying the land and then there will be a determined effort to save expense in building by the letting of contracts to build the little homes in blocks of two or more to each contract. When "Bungalow Town" is settled it is proposed that the women folk shall join in the formation of a central purchasing committee so that all forms of food stuffs and supplies may be secured at wholesale rates.

District of Columbia Seeks Lost Domain



CONGRESS will have its hands full at the next session. The particular matter which will be agitated will probably not disrupt the union, although it has been the subject of contention since the states got together.

It all came about through an inept insurrection on the part of citizens of the District of Columbia. They got up a dinner at the New Willard hotel in Washington and invited President Taft. Then they "sprung it on" him that they wanted representation in the government; wanted representation on the floor of the house and senate; wanted a voice in electing the president and a few other little things.

President Taft told them that if they wanted little things like that they ought not to crowd their demands into social affairs. He suggested that it would be more to their credit if they started a movement to get back the slice of the original District of Columbia, which a too generous congress had given back to the state of Virginia.

The citizens of the district jumped at the opportunity. They welcomed it. It was more entertaining than a semi-political campaign. It would be more

digested to work for something which they might justly regard as beneficial to their "municipality." It might even be regarded as patriotic. The president suggested that they might get some one to introduce a bill in congress to bring it about. And it will be done. Hence congress will have its hands full.

That the getting back of this chivalrous gift of land is somewhat of a hot coal is shown by the fact that the supreme court of the United States evaded passing on its constitutionality, and congress, which has picked it up twice, has dropped it in two different ways.

For the information of those interested it might be said that this Virginia portion of the original District of Columbia comprises some thirty odd square miles, now Alexandria county. The constitution having called for a plot ten miles square, the balance of the district comprises some sixty odd square miles. The one-third now part of Virginia, President Taft thinks, ought to come back.

That President Taft was prophetic in his suggestion the lost third should be recovered is generally conceded. It is felt that it will not be long before this government will need it for various institutions. Already it has bought back part of it for Arlington National cemetery, Fort Myer and other projects. And as soon as the beautifying of the north side of the Potomac river is finished eyes will be cast to the other shore with a view to making it less unsightly.

Retirement of Wilson Is Intimated



THAT the Taft official family will begin about January to be rounded into its permanent form and membership is the opinion entertained now. It is strongly believed by those who have looked into the situation of late that there will be one change in the cabinet about the turn of the year, which will take out of that body the veteran, Secretary Wilson. He has been a cabinet member longer than any other man ever was in this country—longer, indeed. It is said, than anybody ever was continuously in a responsible government. With his retirement Mr. Meyer of the navy will be the only remaining representative of the Roosevelt cabinet.

Willow Farm Conducted by Uncle Sam



ONE of the many activities of the department of agriculture at Washington is the conduct of a willow farm. The purpose of the department is to encourage willowcraft, an industry little followed in this country, but extensively practiced in Europe. There, willow is largely employed in the making of baskets and furniture.

When the reclamation of Potomac Park from the flats and shallows of the Potomac river at Washington had

proceeded far enough the engineering department planted Lombardy poplars and willows along the retaining walls. These willows spread over many acres of the land that had been dredged from the river bottoms. The north-western half of this reclaimed land has been beautified with driveways, lawns and flower plots, but the improvement of the southern part has not been begun. The department of agriculture secured the use of this land as an experimental farm. The growth of the willow trees probably suggested the utility of promoting willowcraft in the United States and cuttings from many species of willows (there are 170) were set out in nursery form. To-day the department has a willow plantation of many acres' extent.

IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA

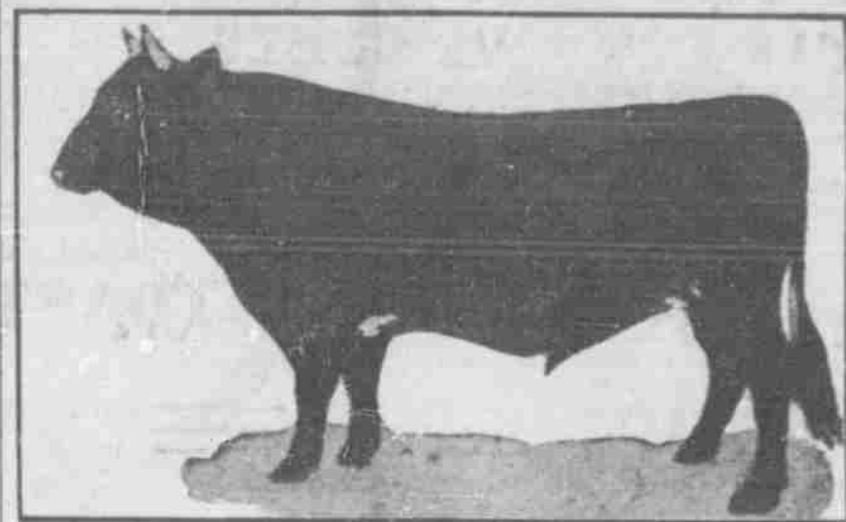
Great Opportunities Offered for Enterprising Americans Who Have Sufficient Capital—By Herbert W. Mumford.

Generally speaking but few citizens of the United States appreciate the importance of Argentina as a cattle-raising country. It is not to be wondered at that North Americans, with vast areas of fertile soil only partially occupied and developed, have failed to study conditions in the southern republic, and consequently have almost universally lost sight of the great opportunities which have been presented there for beef production.

The ranches, or "estancias," as they are called, are extensive. Some ideas can be gathered from the fact that in the province of Santa Fe 64 per cent

of the area is owned in tracts of 12,500 acres or more.

Twenty to forty thousand acres owned by one man is by no means unusual. This, of course, means that cattle production is carried on on an extensive scale.



A Champion Shorthorn Bull.

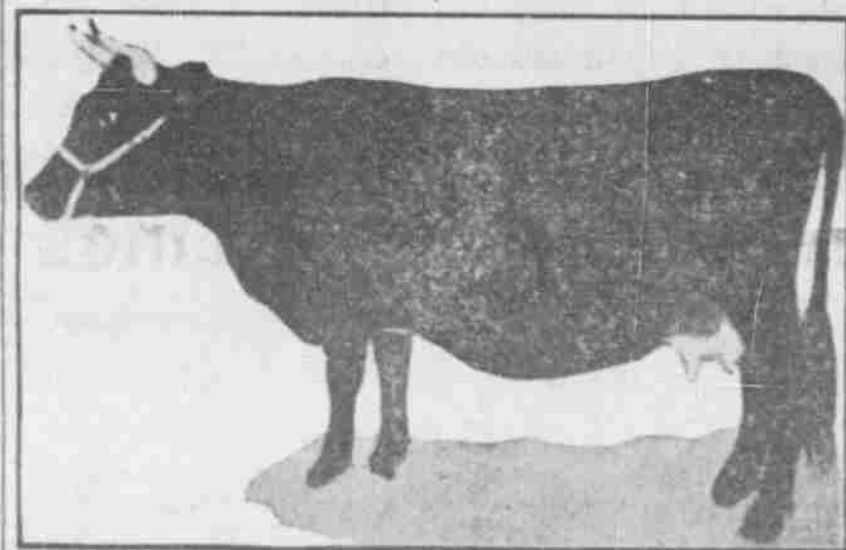
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All parts of Argentina are, of course, not equally well adapted to cattle raising, both on account of temperature and products of the land. It may be said, however, that there is no grain feeding of cattle in Argentina, even among ranchmen who produce well-bred cattle intended for the export

trade. The native grasses, together with alfalfa, are the mainstay of the beef producer.

The best cattle country is located on the best arable land in the part of Argentina located in the temperate zone. This includes the province of Buenos Ayres, the southern half of Santa Fe and Cordoba and all of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios.



A Champion Shorthorn Cow.

The southern part of the republic, more frequently spoken of as Patagonia, is for the most part a dry, cold country, in many parts of which the soil is far from fertile, while the northern end of Argentina lies in the tropics and the climate is too hot for the suc-

cessful rearing of well-bred cattle. Toward the west the country is mountainous and areas suitable for either agriculture or cattle raising are not large.

The number of beef cattle in Argentina at the present time is variously estimated at twenty-five to thirty million, while the sheep population is from seventy to a hundred million.

The entire area of the Argentine republic is about one-third of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. The cattle live out of doors throughout the year and are strangers to barns or even open sheds.

ADVENT OF THE SPINELESS CACTUS

Twenty-Five Varieties Collected and Introduced, Some of Which Are Quite Promising.

Those who have been eagerly awaiting the advent of the spineless cactus will be interested to know that it is already here, and that, too, without breeding or selection. The United States bureau of plant industry, reports David Griffiths in a recent bulletin of the department of agriculture, has been studying the matter since 1907, and has collected and introduced about twenty-five spineless species or varieties, ten or twelve of which are promising. It is preparing to send out free for experiment 7,000 to 9,000 cuttings, but only to growers who dwell in the area where the plant will live it may be borne in mind also that a spineless cactus will not necessarily remain spineless. Unfavorable conditions, such as alkaline soil, heat or drought, may be expected to develop the tiny spines that most of them possess. Further:

"It is essential to remember that these plants cannot be put out to shift for themselves; they must be farmed (like any other crop, though, using to their resistance, they permit more latitude in their treatment than most other plants. . . . The prickly pear

plants as they now exist are adapted to a region having considerable rainfall, but too irregularly distributed for ordinary crops. . . . They are the camels of the vegetable world. They must have water, but they can get along for long periods without it. What is most needed in the spineless prickly pears to-day is greater hardiness, but this quality cannot be bred into them in two or three years. It might be possible by careful breeding and selection, in a decade or more to increase the hardiness of the rapid growing prickly pears so as to push the limit of their cultivation to the northward materially. But this will take much patient toil and many years of experimentation."

Keeping Away Flies. To keep flies from tormenting horses it is recommended to take two or three small handfuls of green walnut leaves upon which pour two or three quarts of soft, cold water, and allow it to stand over night. The next morning pour the whole in a kettle and boil for 15 minutes. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and secure a horse goes out of the stable but those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquid.

Burn Berry Crates. Better burn all the old berry crates. Fruit in nice, clean boxes will bring a price enough better to pay for the loss of the old crates.

MISSOURI STATE CAPITAL ITEMS

NOTES THAT ARE OF INTEREST TO MISSOURIANS.

Brief Mention of Matters as They Occur at Jefferson City, Official and Otherwise.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri National Guard may be the first state organization of the kind in the Union to be equipped with a balloon corps. In a letter to Gov. Hadley, Louis Von Pahl of St. Louis, an aeronaut, makes the suggestion. In his letter, among other things, Mr. Von Pahl says: "While visiting the camp at Nevada and admiring the excellence of the new National Guard of Missouri, I was struck with an idea. Wonder why our N. G. M., could not organize a balloon corps? While there I discussed the matter with several of your highest officers and found them very enthusiastic over the idea. The regular army, as you of course know, is at present paying great attention to aeronautics. My idea is to have established a complete and perfect balloon corps to be organized and directed under the auspices of our N. G. M. The organization of such a corps would surely prove a means of great advertising for the N. G. M., and I have no doubt but that it would win over hundreds of our enthusiastic young men. The establishment of such a corps would not entail much of an expenditure of funds out of the treasury; in fact, I feel that should such a corps be organized the boys who are interested in aeronautics, as well as several hundred members of the Aero Club of St. Louis, would support it. In conclusion, I wish to say that if my plans should meet with your approval, you have but to command me and I will be pleased to meet you in Jefferson City for an audience in which we could discuss my plan in detail."

Five railroads have reported to the secretary of state that they paid money to Newlan Conkling of Carrollton, Mo., ex-member of the house from Carroll county and a brother of Virgil Conkling, prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, for representing them here during the last session of the legislature. The last of these reports reached the secretary of state the other day. It was from the Santa Fe. In each case the railroad officials have protested that they are not required to make such reports under the anti-lobby law, but have done so out of deference to the views of Attorney General Major, who holds an entirely different opinion. In the aggregate Mr. Conkling received \$8,057.30. This was contributed by the various railroads as follows: Burlington, \$2,201.26; Santa Fe, \$1,425.29; Rock Island, \$717.70; Frisco, \$717.70; Kansas City Southern, \$765.40.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad company filed articles of consolidation of all its lines in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska under the name of the Missouri Pacific Railway company. In all, 32 lines that operate under different names in these states, but are a part of the Missouri Pacific system, are taken into the consolidation. The capital stock of the consolidated companies is \$240,000,000. The papers were filed with the secretary of state and a certificate of incorporation issued thereon. The fee charged by the state for granting this charter was \$120,025. It was the largest single fee ever received. The Missouri Pacific always has been a Missouri corporation.

Adj. Gen. Frank M. Rumhold has received 30 medals from the war department at Washington, to give to as many members of the Missouri National Guard who won prizes during target practice on the government rifle range at Fort Riley last year. Fourteen of these medals were won by St. Louisans, all of whom are members of the First Regiment, and seven by Third Regiment members, the highest prize going to Seth E. Hargrove, corporal of Company E.

The new Missouri law which creates the position of county supervisor of schools becomes effective August 16. County superintendents can qualify on or after that date by filing a bond and taking the oath of office under their new commissions. The salary of the supervisors will be based on the population of their counties.

An invitation came here for Gov. Hadley asking his presence at the First National Conservation congress to be held at Seattle. He was also asked to appoint delegates to this gathering.

Acting Gov. Gmelich has issued pardons to two long term convicts, both of whom are dangerously ill, the ailment in each case being tuberculosis. The men are Joseph Simerly, found guilty in Andrew county, November, 1904, of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 40 years. Charles Billy, found guilty in St. Louis, June 1902, of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 20 years. In both cases the prison physician and the board of inspectors recommended the release of the men because of their physical condition.

DISCOURAGED WOMEN.

A Word of Hope for Despairing Ones.

Kidney trouble makes weak, weary, worn women. Backache, hip pains, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, insomnia, urinary troubles make women suffer untold misery. Ailing kidneys are the cause. Cure them. Mrs. E. D. M. Lucas, N. Broadway, Lamar, Mo., says: "Kidney trouble wore me down till I had to take to bed. I had terrible pains in my body and limbs and the urine was smelly and full of sediment. I got worse and doctors failed to help. I was discouraged. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief and a final cure and now I am in the best of health."



Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GAVE HER AN IDEA.



Cycle Dealer—Here is a cyclometer I can recommend. It is positively accurate; not at all like some cyclometers, which register two miles, perhaps, where you have only ridden one. Miss de Ryke—You haven't any of that kind, have you?

Aid Fight Against Tuberculosis.

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Bill Posters, held in Atlanta, Ga., it was decided to donate to the campaign against tuberculosis \$1,200,000 worth of publicity. The bill posters in all parts of the United States and Canada will fill the vacant spaces on their 3,500 billboards with large posters illustrating the ways to prevent and cure consumption. The Poster Printers' association has also granted \$300,000 worth of printing and paper for this work. This entire campaign of billboard publicity will be conducted under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in co-operation with the National Bill Posters' association.

A Realist.

"I am a great believer in realism," remarked the poet.

"Yes," we queried with a rising inflection, thereby giving him the desired opening.

"I sometimes carry my ideas of realism to a ridiculous extreme," continued the poet.

"Indeed!" we exclaimed, in some-what impatient to reach the point of his witticism.

"Yes," continued the poet, "the other day I wrote a sonnet to the gas company and purposely made the meter defective."

At this point we fainted.

Look at the Names.

In 4 A. D. Fearaidhach-Fionnabh was an Irish king, a "most just and good prince," who was slain by his successor, Fiachadh-Fionn, who was treated to a similar fate by Fiachadh-Fionnabh, "the prince with the white cows," who died at the hands of "the Irish plebeians of Connacht." Each Irish monarch had a name of this kind. Fearaidhach was one of the half dozen who died of natural causes and Fiachadh-Fionnabh was one of the two to resign the monarch's scepter for the monk's cowl.—New York Press.

BAD DREAMS Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, at last I could not sleep at night. I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare."

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum and learning of the great benefits that had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I quit Postum and had it made strict according to directions."

"I was astonished at the favour of taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I will now sleep every man, woman or child from the unwholesome drug—dinary coffee."

"People really do not appreciate realize what a powerful drug it is, what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I will never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after had once been burned."

"A young lady friend of mine has stomach trouble for a long time, she could not get well as long as she drank coffee. She finally quit coffee and gave the use of Postum and is now perfectly well. Yours for health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," plays, "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A good exposure for a time to time, it is a good reason, true, and full of good sense.